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REPORT

TREASURY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The joint select committee, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of amending and consolidating the several acts of the General Assembly respecting the Treasury Department, and to examine the accounts and monies in the Treasury Office and the deposits in the several Banks to the credit of the State, having had the same under consideration, and devoted that attention to the subject which its importance to the State, and to the memory of the late Treasurer required, respectfully report:

That in the investigation many unexpected difficulties presented themselves to your committee. Their limited knowledge of the system pursued by the late Treasurer in the operations of the department and through the omission to keep in the office regular accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the public monies, (except so much as relates to the Agricultural, Literary and Internal Improvement funds,) made it necessary to apply to the Comptroller's Office for an expose of the fiscal concerns of the State. Your committee lament that this investigation has resulted in the painful discovery that there is a balance due from the State Treasurer of *sixty eight thousand six hundred and thirty one dollars, eighty and three eighths cents*. This defalcation is the more to be regretted on account of the many amiable traits in the character of the State Treasurer, and repeated testimonials given by the Legislature of his honesty and integrity. The balance, according to the Comptroller's Statement of the 31st of October, 1827, at the debit of the Treasurer amounts to 116,952 dollars 44 1/2 cents. It appears from the books of the Literary Fund remaining in the Treasury Office, that there is a balance against the Treasurer of 28,184 dollars 52 1/2 cents; and that there is also due to the fund of Internal Improvement the sum of 22,195 7/8 cents. It moreover appears from the Comptroller's books, that on the nineteenth of October, 1820, Robt. Cockran, Collector of the port of Wilmington, paid into the hands of the Public Treasurer the sum of 928 dollars and 70 cents; and that James Owen, Collector of said port, on the 30th of March, 1822, also paid into the Public Treasury the sum of 167 dollars 35 cents, amounting to the sum of 1095 dollars and 5 cents; which sums were paid pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of 1817, entitled "An act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen," and confirmed by an act of the Congress of the United States of the 4th April, 1818, and which was not placed to the Treasurer's general account.

It also appears to your committee, from the Treasurer's Report of 1826, that the sum of 1287 dollars was deposited in the Treasury by William A. Ellison, of the United States' Engineers, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the year 1825, entitled "An act to cede to the United States a tract of land called Bogue Banks," as the purchase money and payment of the lands ceded to the United States; which sum has not been paid over to the owners of the land so ceded. These items, added to the above mentioned sums to the debit of the Treasurer, make an aggregate of 169,720 dollars 97 7/8 cents.

Your committee find that there is deposited in the State Bank, to the credit of the Treasurer, the sum of 25,190 dollars and 85 cents; in the Bank of Newbern, 30,445 dollars and three cents; in the Bank of Cape Fear, at Fayetteville, 20,155 dollars, and fifteen cents; that there are current notes in the Treasury Office to the amount of eighty dollars, and the sum of 18,890 dollars ten and three quarter cents in Treasury Notes. That in addition to these sums, the Treasurer is entitled to a credit of 3,115 dollars 30 1/2 cents, being a balance in his favor for receipts and disbursements since the close of the last fiscal year, and to a credit of three hundred and five dollars, being so much advanced by him to public officers, for which receipts were taken, and which were not presented to the Comptroller in the settlement of his fiscal accounts of the present year, and a further sum of fourteen dollars seventy-three and quarter cents for disbursements on account of the Agricultural Fund.

It moreover appears to your committee, that, in the year 1826, the Public Treasurer purchased of Benjamin A. Barham

thirty shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Newbern at par, and obtained a power of attorney, authorizing the transfer thereof; that the same has not been made in consequence of the loss of said power. The said Barham has given a written acknowledgment of the said purchase, and of his readiness to make a transfer to the State when required. The sum of three thousand dollars being the price paid for these shares, should, in the opinion of your committee, be credited to the late Treasurer, deducting therefrom the sum of one hundred and five dollars which the said Barham received as the last dividend on the said stock and paid to the late Treasurer, and which stock has not been brought into his account with the Comptroller, making the sum of 2,895 dollars, which, being added to the above mentioned sums, will make an aggregate of 101,039 dollars 17 1/2 cents to the Treasurer's credit; and deducted from the above sum of 169,720 dollars ninety-seven and seven eighths cents, will leave the balance of 68,631 dollars eighty and three eighths cents as aforesaid.

Your committee found in the Treasury Office the sum of five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and forty-five cents in counterfeit and mutilated bills, part in the emissions of 1783 and 1785, and the remainder in Bank notes. Your committee entertain the opinion that these bills must have been received on account of debts due to the State, which the Treasurer, out of delicacy declined claiming a credit for. It is submitted to the General Assembly whether this sum should not be placed to his credit, which will leave the true balance against the Treasurer of sixty-eight thousand one hundred and two dollars thirty-five and three eighths cents.

In the prosecution of this inquiry, your committee have examined all such witnesses as they had reason to believe could afford any information on the subject of their investigations; a statement of whose testimony accompanies this report.

How this defalcation has arisen, or at what time it occurred, your committee are unable to ascertain. If the report of the Treasurer made to the General Assembly of 1826 was correct, it would seem necessarily to have occurred during the last fiscal year; but your committee are constrained to believe that it must have taken place before, and that the delinquency has been kept from public detection by some means which they are unable satisfactorily to account for. The sum is too large to have been used by the Treasurer in any one year, and no evidence has appeared to your committee that the Treasury has been robbed or any monies stolen therefrom. Notwithstanding your committee hazard the opinion that this delinquency must have occurred before the commencement of the last fiscal year; yet they can only conjecture that it has arisen either from a want of system in the management of the transactions of the department or the gradual use of the public monies to meet private demands, occasioned by the want of energy and economy in the management of his estate; for your committee are sensible that he has not at any time used the public monies for purposes of speculation; but, on the contrary, that he has sold property within the last fifteen years to an amount greatly exceeding his purchases. According to the Treasurer's report of 1826 aforesaid, he must have had in the vaults of the Treasury Office on the 31st of October of that year, the sum of 84,220 dollars 87 1/2 cents; that his deposits in Bank amounted to 84,248 dollars one cent; by which it appears that the sum reported to be retained in the Treasury to meet the demands or expenditures of the day, was nearly equal to the amount deposited in the Bank.

[To be concluded next week.]

Legislature of North-Carolina.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 10.—Mr. Shober, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a resolution in favor of John Millwell, of Mecklenburg.

On motion of Mr. Parker of Guilford, the committee of Finance was instructed to inquire into the expediency of withholding any further appropriation, by the Treasurer of this State for the education of Miss Udney M. Blakeley.

Resolutions were adopted, making it the duty of the Comptroller to take an inventory of all the property of every description, belonging to the State and appertaining to the house of the Governor, at the expiration of the term of the several Governors of this State, hereafter to be appointed; and also take an inventory of the property of the State, belonging to the Capitol, at the expiration of each session of the Legislature; and that he file the same in his office, there to be kept

subject to the inspection of the members of the Legislature.

Tuesday, Dec. 11.—Mr. Shober made a report, recommending the rejection of the petition of Abner Alexander, of Mecklenburg; which was concurred in.

Mr. Jones from the committee on the Militia and Militia Laws, reported a bill to add all that part of the 2d regiment of Burke, lying south of the Catawba river, to the first regiment of said county.

The bill to amend the act of 1815, making further provisions in favor of the owners of strays, was rejected on its third reading.

Mr. McDowell presented the memorial of David Rogers, of Buncombe, praying a reimbursement of money expended, and for damages sustained in the purchase of a tract of land within the territory lately acquired from the Cherokees.

Mr. Davidson presented the petition of Eliza Simmons, Alias Dowling, Mecklenburg, praying to be divorced from her husband.

The bill for the division of Haywood county, was indefinitely postponed, 32 to 29.

Mr. Pickett, from the select joint committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the Treasury Department, reported "a bill concerning the Public Treasurer."

Wednesday, Dec. 12.—Mr. Pickett, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to amend the different acts concerning Dower.

The bill for the relief of persons who have made entries of land with entry takers, or who have had lands surveyed by surveyors, who have not renewed their bonds agreeable to law, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Pickett, from the same committee, to whom was referred the resolution relative to the expediency of giving the Supreme and County Courts exclusive jurisdiction in certain cases, reported that it is inexpedient to amend the existing laws on these subjects. Concurred in.

Mr. Pickett presented a bill to incorporate the North-Carolina Gold Mining Company; which passed its first reading.

The bill to add a part of the second regiment of Burke to the first regiment of said county, received its two last readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Parker presented the petition of Priscilla Brasher, of Guilford, praying to be secured in such property as she may hereafter acquire.

Mr. Owen, from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported unfavorably to the petition of Green B. Palmer, of Rutherford. Concurred in.

The engrossed bill to establish a turnpike road in Buncombe county, was amended on motion of Mr. Montgomery, and laid on the table.

Mr. Shober, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the resolution in favor of Thomas L. Christmas, of Warren, reported a resolution to discharge said Christmas from imprisonment on certain conditions; which resolution was rejected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Messrs. Gaston and Jones of Wilmington were added to the committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Alexander, Resolved, That the committee appointed to investigate the business connected with the Treasury Department be instructed to inquire into the claim of James Patton on the said Department, and report the facts to the Legislature.

A resolution authorizing the Gov. to have the Statue of Washington placed upon a platform with wheels, to be removed in case of fire, was rejected.

The report of the Adjutant General was referred to a select committee, composed of Messrs. Hill of Wilmington, Blount, Boykin, Bateman and Ruffin.

Mr. Newland, from the committee on Divorce and Alimony, reported the following bills, which passed their first reading: A bill to divorce Winifred Everett from her husband; a bill to divorce Mary Bryant from her husband; a bill to secure to Susanna Ludlow such property as she may acquire;

and a bill to divorce Hugh Reed from his wife.

On motion of Mr. Clayton, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing an act to subject the remainder or reversion in slaves to sale by execution or other process.

Mr. Jones, of Rowan, from the balloting committee for Solicitor General, reported that John Scott is elected.

The following bills passed their third reading, and were ordered to be engrossed: The bill to secure to Jane Wilson, of Buncombe, such property as she may acquire; the bill to establish a turnpike road in Buncombe county; and the bill to appoint commissioners for the town of Asheville.

Mr. Allen of Buncombe, presented the petition of sundry citizens of the counties of Buncombe and Burke, praying that, for the better and more convenient administration of justice, a district be selected, in which courts of law shall be held. Referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Allen, of Buncombe, Britain and Benners.

On motion of Mr. Busbee, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the tax on all gates erected on public roads.

Mr. Plummer presented the petition of Martha Beasley, of Stokes, praying to be secured in such property as she may acquire.

On motion of Mr. Neill,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the propriety of causing to be laid before the next Legislature a report from the Trustee of each county in this State, containing the amount paid by each of them, from the first day of January 1827, to the first day of January, 1828, for prosecuting insolvent offenders against the state; which was afterwards rejected in the senate.

Mr. Newland, from the committee on Divorce and Alimony, reported unfavorably to the petitions of John Powers, Thomas Tuten, James A. Mills, Jonathan Bryan and Elizabeth Burgess. Concurred in.

The resolution in favor of Joseph Welch and Mark Coleman, passed its first reading, yeas 69, nays 53.

Tuesday, Dec. 11.—Mr. Allen, of Buncombe, from a select committee, reported a bill for the more convenient administration of justice within a portion of the counties of Burke and Buncombe.

On motion of Mr. Clement, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the existing law relating to the notice required to be given by executors and administrators of their qualification as such.

Mr. Alexander presented the petition of Robert Bigham, of Mecklenburg, praying to be divorced from his wife.

Mr. Mitchell presented a bill authorizing the Treasurer to pay to John Gambell, late sheriff of Ashe, the excess of taxes paid by him into the Treasury.

Wednesday, Dec. 12.—On motion of Mr. Fisher, the committee on Public Buildings were instructed to inquire into the expediency of adopting some method to obtain a supply of water convenient to the public buildings by the process of boring or otherwise.

The Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act of last session to prevent fraudulent trading with slaves.

A resolution was offered, to procure a clock, of Aaron Willard's make, to place in the Commons Hall, but was rejected.

The Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to prevent the education of slaves.

The bill to secure to Christiana Crittenden, of Stokes, such property as she may hereafter acquire, was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Gary presented a bill to repeal all acts concerning agriculture and family domestic manufactures; which passed its first reading, and was referred to the committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Moore submitted the following resolutions, which passed their first reading:

Resolved, That Joseph Ross be appointed Librarian to the State Library, with a salary of seventy-five dollars per annum.

Resolved, That the said Joseph Ross shall make out and deposit with the Secretary of State, a list, arranged in alphabetical order, of all the books now belonging to the Library, and of such as may hereafter be purchased.

On motion of Mr. Salmons, the committee on Internal Improvements were instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising and consolidating the different acts relative to public roads, with such amendments as may be necessary to change the manner in which such roads are at present kept in repair.

On motion of Mr. Ruffin, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the practicability of so altering or amending the laws now in force, as more effectually to prevent slaves from hiring their own time, and making their own bargains to labor.

Mr. Newland presented the petition of Isaac T. Avery, of Burke, praying for the establishment of a turnpike road.

On motion of Mr. Burns,

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the Clerks of each County Court in this State shall, within twenty days after such court shall have laid any county or other tax, publish the rates of the same in some newspaper in the county three different times; or, for want of such newspaper, advertise the same in writing at the court house the first, second and third courts after such tax shall be laid; and send copies of such notice to the several justices of the peace in his county; and that the several County Courts in this State be empowered to make a proper compensation to the said clerks for their trouble.

Mr. Gary, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably to the petition of Thomas Greene and others, of Burke county. Concurred in.

The Judiciary committee reported unfavorably to amending the existing law on the subject of compensating prosecuting officers. The same committee reported an amendment to the bill subjecting bail to cost.

The bill to divorce Winifred Everett, of Anson, from her husband, was rejected on its second reading, 63 to 59.

North-Carolina Bible Society.

The annual discourse in behalf of the North Carolina Bible Society, was delivered in the Presbyterian Church in the city of Raleigh, on Sunday, the 2d inst. by the Rev. James G. Hanner of Fayetteville, from John v. 59. We have seldom heard (says the Raleigh Register) a more powerful or ingenious appeal to the benevolent feelings of a Congregation, the effect of which was heightened by the happy elocution of the preacher. We think the publication of such sermons would have a great tendency to illustrate the value of Bible Societies, and impress the community at large with the importance of circulating the Holy Scriptures. The collection amounted to \$40. 29. The introductory prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Dowd of the Baptist Church, and the concluding one, by the Rev. Mr. Blake, of the Methodist Church in this city.

Cotton in England.—The following is an amount of the Cotton Wool imported at London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, the present year, up to the 1st of October; but 392 bales were received at other ports:

Total estimate, October 1,	bales	768,141
Of which from the United States,		554,145
From South-Carolina,		116,508
Georgia,		105,228
N. Orleans & Mobile		196,149
N. York & elsewhere		132,260
Exported of the above,		57,138

Scott's New Novel, the Chronicles of Cannongate, has been received by Messrs. J. and J. Harper, of New York and published. In the preface of this book, Walter Scott avows himself the author of the Waverley novels.

According to the late census, there are more than 50,000 alien inhabitants in the city of New-York.

THE MOTHER AND LIFE OF TRADE.
The subscriber having removed his store to
Coccard, respectfully invites all those who
are indebted to him to come forward and settle
by the first day of March next. Those who fail
in complying, may rest assured that their notes
and accounts will be placed forthwith in the
hands of officers for collection.

EDWARD CRESS.
Salisbury, Dec. 5th, 1827.

CARD.
R. WILLEY & CO.
(At the Sign of the Mortar and Pestle.)
I HAVE just received from New
York, a large supply of
Drugs,
Medicines, and
Paints;

which, together with their former stock, make
their present assortment replete with the most
valuable Medicines sold in our country. As they
are determined to make this establishment
worthy of public patronage, they now offer for
sale, Wholesale and Retail, the above Medicines,
&c. on the most reasonable terms.

Physicians in this section of the country, as
well as those to the westward, who, heretofore,
have been in the habit of supplying themselves
with Medicines from the north, and elsewhere,
will find it for their interest to encourage the ef-
forts of the present proprietors, in making this a
useful and permanent stand.

N. B. Orders carefully and punctually put up,
agreeably to directions; and on the shortest no-
tice. Salisbury, Nov. 20th, 1827.

TO THE PUBLIC.
The subscriber is now receiving a large and
general assortment of
Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware,
of all descriptions, from New-York and Philadel-
phia, where they were selected by himself, with
care, and bought for cash, and which are offered
on the most reasonable terms. As he has two
stores, he will sell for cash at the lowest
prices—otherwise, on time. Country Produce
brought, at the highest market price. Arrange-
ments are made to receive Goods monthly, from
the above named places; which will keep up a
good supply of Fresh Goods. Call at his stores
in Salisbury, and examine for yourselves.

JOHN MURPHY.
N. B. Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses,
Rum, Wines, French Brandy, &c. &c.
Oct. 24, 1827.

NEW WATCHES & JEWELRY.
HUNTINGTON & WYNNE.

I HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends
and the public generally, that they have
received their full supply of Goods, consisting in
part of the following:
Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Patent Lever
Watches,
Silver do.
Good plain English do.
Gold Chains, Seals, Keys,
Sets of Pearls,
And a very extensive assortment of Fine Jew-
elry, at very low prices for cash.

Persons indebted to them, are requested to
call and settle their respective accounts, by bond
or otherwise.
Salisbury, Dec. 7th, 1827.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
Have in part received their FALL SUPPLY OF
GROCERIES:

The whole of which is expected to arrive
during the ensuing week, which they offer
to their friends and the public in general, for
CASH. Their stock will consist in part of the
following:

ARTICLES, viz:
30 lbs. New-Orleans, St. Croix and Porto
Rico sugars, 25 lbs. loaf and lump do.
40 lbs. prime Lacayo Coffee,
20 bags Mountain St. Domingo do.
5 do. Pepper,
50 pieces cotton Bagging, 42 inches,
25 coils bale rope,
1 box choice Cavendish Tobacco,
75 lbs. apple Brandy—25 do. Rye Whiskey,
10 do. N. F. Rum—10 do. American Gin,
5 hds. Jamaica Spirits,
5 do. Antigua Rum—do. Shrub,
6 pipes old C. G. Brandy, (favorite brandy),
5 do. old Schiedam Gin,
5 quarts choice Benedictine,
5 do. do. Sherry,
2 pipe old Madeira,
8 half pipes sweet Malaga, — **FINES.**
2 do. quarts, casks do.
2 quarts choice Port,
8 boxes Imperial, — **FEES.**
6 do. G. Powder, — **LATEST IMPORTATION.**
4 do. V. Hyson,
1 hhd. Capers,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo, in packages of from
35 to 4 lbs. each,
20 lbs. Orange Powder,
1 box Mustard (for family use),
5 boxes sperm Candles,
5 cases choice Cauden Cheese,
1 cask Epome Salts, (warranted genuine),
10 kegs ground Ginger,
1 hhd. Philadelphia Starch,
50 bags shot, assorted Numbers,
12 in whole, half and quarter boxes fresh Ma-
laga Raisins, warranted fresh, and well
worthy the attention of families,
18 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
1200 lbs. Liv. roof Salt,
With many other articles in their line.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.
Also,
10 cases of WOOL, 18 & 19,
9 do. fine for do.
4 do. wool and cotton Cards,
15 pieces twilled n. gro. Cloth,
10 reams writing Paper,
Knives and forks, butchers knives, shoe knives,
single and double bladed pen and pocket knives,
pad locks, stock locks, gun locks, trunk locks,
butt hinges, wood screws, horse Fleams, nail
and spike gimlets, table spoons, lead faucets,
sheep shears, keyhole, tenant and hand saws,
claw hammers, club and cooper's axes, slung
ling hatchets, post and vankee coffee mills,
augers, gouges, steel yards, poll chains, screw
drivers, and chisels, chest hinges, shoe
cow hids whips, curry combs saw mill files,
boxes, spectacles and cases, black lead and steel
penicils, English shavers, razors, shaving
English and cast steel cut-throats, trace chains,
blacksmith's hammers, &c. &c. &c.

At all services the attention of Country de-
shes is called to the low for each to close
a catalogue of
GILSON & HUTTON.
Especially October 27, 1827.

The *Dirion Bank* has, within 21 months, re-
deemed \$1,292,910 of its notes; leaving now
in circulation only \$363,453—which it will be
able to redeem within the next year; its notes
are perfectly good.

CASH WANTED!
The subscriber has declined crediting his
Goods, and requests those indebted to him,
to make payment against the first of February
next, as longer indulgence need not be expect-
ed. I will sell

GOODS
at reduced prices hereafter, for cash alone.
GEO. McCONAUGHEY.
Salisbury, Nov. 22, 1827.

MANSION HOTEL.
BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated
at the north corner of the Court-
House, has been recently repaired and
refitted in a new and superior style, for the re-
ception of Company. The greatest pains have
been taken to procure for this establishment
new furniture of every description, necessary
for the comfort of Travellers; the most ap-
proved servants have been selected with great
care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and
the stables attended by obliging and attentive
hostlers. The convenience of this situation is
equal to any in the place. The house contains
a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well
calculated for the accommodation of Travellers
and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a
Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he
assures them that no pains will be spared to
render their stay comfortable and pleasant.
EZRA ALLEMONG.
Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 17, 1827.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED.
To the Jail of Burke county, N. C. on the
13th Dec. a Negro man who says his name
is JACK; he is 5 feet, 10 or 11 inches high,
about 31 years old, says he belongs to John
Dobson, of Fairfield district, S. C. The owner
is desired to come and prove property, pay
charges, and take the negro away.

JOHN McGUIRE, Jailor.
Dec. 13, 1827.

DR. J. W. HILLIARD.
BEGS leave most respectfully to inform the
citizens of Davidson county, that he has just
received a fine assortment of *French Medicines*,
and expects to receive within a few weeks, from
Philadelphia and New-York, an assortment more
extensive than has ever reached this country;
and he pledges his time and talents, in future,
entirely to his profession. He hopes, from
years experience in the profession, to meet with
that patronage which a man should, whose
whole mind is devoted to it. His charges shall
never exceed those made by other medical
gentlemen. August 27, 1827.

State of North Carolina, Burke county.
SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term,
1827. *Lida Beach vs. Elijah Beach; Ad-
verses.* On motion, it was ordered, that ad-
versement be made for three months in the
Register and Western Carolinian, that
Elijah Beach appear at the next Superior Court
of Law to be held for Burke county, at the
court-house in Morganton, on the 4th Monday
of March next, then and there plead, answer or
demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.

Test: WM. W. LEWIN, Clerk.
Price adv. \$5. 3m59

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county.
SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term,
1827. *John Neil and others, heirs of James
Neil, dec'd, vs. Thomas Neil, Mary Cary,
Sara Hunter and Betsey Neil's wife; Petition for
sale of the real estate of James Neil, dec'd.* It
appearing to the satisfaction of the court that
the defendants in this case reside out of this
state, therefore, ordered, that publication be
made for six weeks successively in the Western
Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, giving notice to
said defendants to appear at next term of said
court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus at
the court-house in Concord, on the 4th Monday
after the fourth Monday in March next, and
plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the
same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex
parte as to them. Witness,

ALEXANDER H. McFEE, c. m. c.
State of North Carolina, Iredell county.
SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term,
1827. *Major Baldwin vs. Eliza Baldwin;*
Petition for divorce. Whereas, it appears to
the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant
is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore
ordered by the court, that publication be made
for three months in the Register and
Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear
at the next Superior Court of Law to be held
for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in
Jefferson, on the third Monday of March next,
and then and there plead, answer or demur,
or the same set for trial. Witness, David Earnest,
Clerk, at office, this 7th day of November,
A. D. 1827.

D. EARNEST, CLK.
Price adv. \$4. 3m59

State of North Carolina, Wilkes county.
**SUPERIOR Sessions, 1827: Braxton Cox and
wife, vs. James W. Wilcox, adm'r. of Wm.
Allison, dec'd. Petition for settlement.** It ap-
pearing to the court that Hugh Allison, Benja-
min Allison, Ephraim Allison, William Allison,
Daniel Allison, Lucy Allison, Peggy Allison,
the limits of this state, it is ordered that publi-
cation be made for six weeks in the Western
Carolinian, that Hugh Allison, Benja. Allison,
Ephraim Allison, William Allison, Daniel Allison,
and Betsey Allison, appear at our next county court
to be held for the county of Wilkes, in the town
of Wilkesboro', on the first Monday after the
fourth Monday in January next, and cause them-
selves to be made parties to the above suit, &c.
Test, ROBERT MARTIN, c. m. c. c.
Price adv. \$2 30

State of North Carolina, Wilkes county.
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fourth Monday in January next, and cause them-
selves to be made parties to the above suit, &c.
Test, ROBERT MARTIN, c. m. c. c.
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Salisbury:

JANUARY 1st, 1827.

A large proportion of this week's impression of the outside of our paper, bears the date of "January 1st, 1827," which every reader will detect as a typographical error; the festivities of the season, will remind him that we have entered upon the 1827th year since the birth of our Saviour. Such mistakes are not infrequent at the commencement of a New Year.

Gold Mines.—The conclusion of Mr. Ralphe's remarks on the Gold Mines of North Carolina, will be found on the 4th page of this week's paper.

Mr. Southard, the present Secretary of the Navy, is said (in the U. S. Telegraph) to be making arrangements to retire to a plantation in Florida.

Congress.—We have not room left, to notice the proceedings of Congress, in this week's paper. But little business, however, has yet been done. Of general interest to our readers. In the language of a correspondent of the New-York Spectator, "petitions from all parts of the Union, and on all manner of subjects, continue to pour in, in almost countless numbers; tariff and anti-tariff prayers come up on opposite wings of the wind." &c. &c.; which cuts out abundance of business.

U. S. Bank.—The resolution proposed by Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, in the House of Representatives, for selling the seven millions of Stock in the U. S. Bank, held by government, was, after a lengthy debate, rejected on the 26th ult. by a vote of 174 to 9.

Celery.—We acknowledge the receipt, as a present, of some remarkably fine Celery, from the garden of Mr. William H. Slaughter, of this village. The season has been favorable to the growth of this (to many) highly prized esculent; and Mr. Slaughter's is the finest we have seen in this place.

In the House of Commons, the *sheriff's bill* (so called) has been rejected by the casting vote of the speaker. So the matter rests till another year.

The proceedings of the students at Chapel Hill, on the subject of the Presidency, shall be attended to.

Redmond, keeper of the U. S. Hotel in New-York, who obtained large sums of money from the Banks in that city by means of forged checks, has not killed himself as was stated, but is in prison, awaiting his trial.

Crows.—In Virginia, a law was passed a few years since, allowing a bounty for killing crows; and at the present session of the legislature of that state, it is proposed to amend said law—but whether to augment or lessen the bounty, the papers do not inform us. Killing crows at a *sixpence* a head, would be a good business in North-Carolina, for a while, so numerous and bold are they here.

It is sufficient for us to refer the *National Journal* to the Western Carolinian of the 18th ult. to put that paper right in regard to the typographical error in the few remarks with which we prefaced the proceedings of the Cabarrus Anti-Jackson meeting lately held in Concord.

A convention of delegates (the appointment of most of whom we have heretofore noticed) from about 20 counties in this state, assembled in Raleigh on the 26th ult. for the purpose of nominating candidates for Electors favorable to the re-election of Mr. Adams as President of the United States. Capt. William Davidson, of Charlotte, acted as chairman, and Joseph Gates secretary. Mr. Gaston opened the business of the convention by an address, after which, 15 gentlemen were named as candidates for Electors; and a committee was appointed to draft an address to the people of North-Carolina in favor of the ticket; ten thousand copies of the address were ordered to be printed, and circulated throughout the state. Joseph Gates, Dr. John Beckwith, Thomas P. Dancy, Benjamin S. King, Dr. H. H. Helme, and Stephen Birdsell, were appointed a standing committee of vigilance. The following are the Electoral Districts of the State, and the names of the proposed Adams Electors:

1. Burke, Buncombe, Rutherford and Haywood.—*Columb Innes T. Jerns of Burke.*
2. Wilkes, Iredell, Surry and Ashe.—*Dr. John Franklin of Iredell.*
3. Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Lincoln.—*Robert H. Barton of Lincoln.*
4. Rowan, Davidson and Montgomery.—*Edmund Delaney of Montgomery.*
5. Rockingham, Stokes and Caswell.—*Dr. Andrew Bowman of Stokes.*
6. Randolph, Guilford and Chatham.—*General Alexander Gray of Randolph.*
7. Richmond, Anson, Robeson, Moore and Cumberland.—*Dr. Benj. Robinson of Cumberland.*
8. Person, Orange and Granville.—*Dr. James S. Smith of Orange.*
9. Wake, Johnston and Wayne.—*Col. William Hinton of Wake.*
10. Warren, Franklin, Halifax and Nash.—*Edward Hall of Franklin.*
11. Bertie, Northampton, Hertford and Martin.—*Samuel Hyman of Martin.*
12. Pasquotank, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Camden and Currituck.—*Lucas N. Lamb of Pasquotank.*
13. Beaufort, Edgecombe, Pitt, Washington, Tyrrell and Hyde.—*Gen. William Clark of Pitt.*
14. Craven, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Carteret and Onslow.—*William S. Blackledge of Craven.*
15. Bladen, Sampson, Columbus, Duplin, New-Hanover and Brunswick.—*Daniel L. Kenan of Duplin.*

James Bozman has been elected a member of the House of Commons, from the town of Eden, in place of Gen. Iredell, elected Governor.

Salisbury Town Taxes.—Mr. Fisher presented bill, in the House of Commons, on the 13th ult. to authorize the Sheriff of the county to collect the Taxes imposed by the Commissioners of this town, on the citizens thereof. Under the existing law, the town Constable is made the collector of taxes; and the extreme perplexity which has been experienced in making collections, and the discounts which have been named under the present system, have doubtless influenced the legislature, in suggesting further legislation on the subject. There is, most assuredly, some ground for amendment, either in the law which governs the good people of this borough, or in the execution of them.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Christian Almanac for North Carolina, for the year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ 1828, being Bissextile, or Leap year, and the fifty-second of the Independence of the United States: calculated for the meridian of Raleigh, lat. 35° 44' long. 79° 44' published for the American Tract Society, and sold by the principal book sellers and traders.

We have been much gratified with the personal of this interesting little work. It gives us sincere pleasure to see the *second number* of "the Christian Almanac for North Carolina." In its execution, we see evidence of ability, labor, and candor. Besides all the Astronomical calculations, and other useful matter ordinarily found in the common Almanacs, this work contains numerous valuable tables, items of reference and much religious instruction. It gives also a general view of the benevolent institutions which are the ornament and glory of the present age.

Seven years have now elapsed since the publication of the first Christian Almanac. Every succeeding year brings ample testimony to its increasing usefulness. So much interesting matter, so much important truth, can never be extensively circulated among an intelligent and virtuous people, without producing valuable results. [We regret our want of room to insert the whole of our correspondent's remarks on this subject, at this time.]

New-York Canal.—The extreme cold weather in New-York having frozen over the New-York canal some weeks earlier than usual, and prevented immense quantities of produce and merchandise from reaching its destination, a bill was introduced into the legislature (then in session) to make an appropriation of money, for the purpose of employing a large number of hands to cut away the ice that the boats might reach their destination with their freights. A long debate ensued; in the course of it, and before the discussion ended, the weather moderated, the ice vanished from the canal, and the boats were in motion—which was the last argument in opposition to the bill, that had been offered during the debate. Produce and merchandise, to the amount of more than a million of dollars, is said to have been enabled to reach its destination in consequence of this timely change in the weather.

Kentucky.—After the last summer's elections in Kentucky, the friends of the administration affected to consider themselves for being beaten in their congressional elections, by asserting that they had a majority in the legislature, notwithstanding it was said by the papers friendly to Jackson that it was doubtful which party had a majority. The legislature of that state convened at Frankfort on Monday the 24th ult. In the senate the Lt. Gov. president, in the house of representatives, Col. Wm. B. Blackburn, Mr. Clay's brother-in-law, was the administration candidate for Speaker, opposed by Mr. Ward, a friend of Jackson. On balloting, there was a tie, 47 for each; on the next balloting, there was again a tie, 48 each; and this result was not changed, after repeated ballottings, for three days, on the 4th day, Mr. Ward having declined, John Speed Smith was nominated, and elected by the attendance of Col. Rife, a Jacksonian, who had before been continued in his room by indisposition. The vote was, 49 for Smith, 48 for Blackburn. Previous to each day, Mr. Ward proposed to Col. Blackburn, that they should both decline; but the latter refused.

In Washington county, New-York, during the late summer, a follesome sauld named William Long, after having promised to marry a Miss Mary Anthony, took it into his head to take to his law and walk off, without redeeming his pledged faithfulness to Miss Mary. For this, she "took the law of him," and received at the hands of the jury a verdict of \$450 damages. But her heart melted towards her quondam lover, and she generously "abated" the whole amount, saving and excepting enough to pay the costs of suit.

The Hon. Henry Crab, a Judge of the supreme court of Tennessee, died in Nashville on the 29th ult.

Thomas Ritchie, editor of the Richmond Enquirer, has been elected Public Printer of the State of Virginia, for the ensuing year.

Tuesday last, the 26th day of Dec. was fixed on by the legislature, for the election of a Brig. Gen. in this (the 7th) brigade: Col. William H. Kerr, and Col. Wm. F. Kelly, of this county; Col. Abner F. Caldwell, and Col. Francis Young, of Iredell; and Col. John M. Smith, of Davidson; are named in the Raleigh Register, as candidates.

A Libeller Libelled.—Mr. Hammond, editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, has commenced an action of damages against Mr. Dawson, editor of the Advertiser of that city, for a libel on his private and professional character. And in announcing this fact to the public, Mr. Hammond writes a lecture on the *licentiousness* of the press. Now be it known, that this is the man who trumped up the disgraceful and nefarious slanders against Mrs. Jackson;—and has hatched into existence more shameless libels on the character of Andrew Jackson, than any other man in the nation; and against this very Mr. Dawson whom he has now prosecuted for a libel, he had for a long time levelled the most scurrilous abuse his malignity could invent; but finding Mr. D. has fairly beaten him with his own weapon, he meanly attempts to shelter himself behind the law, and most impudently preaches up the sacredness of the social and moral restraints upon the *licentiousness* of the press! Verily, if an independent jury tries this issue, instead of convicting Mr. Dawson of a libel on Hammond, we think they would forswear themselves were they not to find the latter guilty of an attempt to butcher the fairest reputations in the land!

Mr. Conway.—The Arkansas Gazette was premature in the hopes which it indulged of the recovery of Mr. Conway. That paper of the 13th is put in mourning for his death, which took place on the 9th. His body was interred at the Port of Arkansas on the 11th. Gov. Izard has fixed on the 17th December, for electing his successor in the House of Representatives.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

We have already published the arrangements which have been made, for celebrating, in this town, on Tuesday the 8th of January inst. the anniversary of the Victory of New-Orleans. We now have the satisfaction of stating, that those arrangements will be carried into full effect. A procession will be formed at 11 o'clock, and proceed to the Court-House, where an Oration will be delivered, prayers offered up, &c.; a detailed statement of which was given in our paper of the 11th ult. As the object of this celebration is to commemorate an event which every friend of his country must recur to with feelings of pride and exultation; and as the arrangements have been made with an exclusive reference to the national character of the day,—it is hoped and expected that all who cherish a regard for the honor and independence of their country, will give their presence, and lend their aid, in the exercises on this occasion.

James Oson, a coloured man of respectability, education, and piety, of New-Haven, Connecticut, who is 39 years of age, and has a wife and one child, is about to be ordained to the ministry by Bishop Doane, of that State; and is soon to be sent, under the patronage of the Episcopal-missionary society, to the country adjacent to Liberia, the American colony of free blacks.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

By arrivals at New-York from Liverpool and Havre, European intelligence to the 20th Nov. has been received. These arrivals bring the important news of the destruction of the whole Turkish and Egyptian fleets, by the combined English, French, and Russian fleets! A most tremendous blow is struck, and Greece will be free. The immediate cause that brought on the battle, was this: a boat was sent from the British admiral's ship, with despatches for the Turkish admiral; the boat was fired into by the Turks, and Lieut. Fitzroy, and every man on board, killed.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER OF NOV. 10
Total Destruction of the Combined Turkish and Egyptian Fleets.

Despatches were this morning received at the Admiralty, announcing a brilliant victory obtained on the 20th October, in the port of Navarino, by the English, French and Russian squadrons, over the combined Turkish and Egyptian Fleets.

The Battle was fought at anchor, and was, necessarily, bloody and destructive. The numerical superiority of the Ottoman force was immense, but the result has been, we are proud to say, the entire destruction of the whole Turkish Fleet!!

We have received, in a private letter, the following statement of the conflicting forces, and of the result.

English Force.—Three sail of the line, four frigates, one corvette, three brigs.

French Force.—Three sail of the line, two frigates, two schooners.

Russian Force.—Four sail of the line, four frigates.

Total of the Allies.—26 sail.

Turkish Force.—Three sail of the line, four double frigates, nineteen frigates, fourteen brigs, twenty four corvettes, six fire ships.

Total.—70 sail.

There were besides, about forty transports and other vessels formed behind the Turkish fleet. The result is: one Turkish line of battle ship burned; two driven on shore, wrecks;—one double frigate sunk; one on shore a wreck; two burned—fifteen frigates burnt and sunk; three on shore, wrecks; one on shore, masts standing—fifteen corvettes burnt and sunk; four on shore, wrecks—nine brigs burnt and sunk; one on shore, masts standing—six fire ships destroyed, and three transports.

So that it appears, that of the whole seventy vessels of war, only eight of the smaller classes were afloat.

We regret to say, that the loss of the Allies has been considerable, though nothing like what might have been expected from the numerical superiority of the enemy, and the obstinacy of the conflict.

The only officer of high rank killed, was Capt. Barburst, of the Genoa.

It is stated that affairs were brought to this crisis by the bad faith and cruelty of Ibrahim Pacha, who, finding that he would not be allowed to commit naval hostilities, resolved, in defiance of the Armistice, and in breach of his solemn promises, to wreak his vengeance on the whole Greek population; and this savage determination he was carrying into effect, by burning houses, destroying agriculture and trees, and even massacring women and children.

The papers are full of news and conjectures on this important event. Ibrahim Pacha is carrying fire and sword through the Morea. We have no doubt, from our knowledge of the Turkish character, that the most frightful massacres will follow; but they will be revenged; and probably the whole Turkish force finally destroyed. Nothing but this step could have ended the war. The event has created great sensation throughout Europe, and we wait with anxiety to hear how it has been received in Constantinople.

The total killed in the British fleet in the above action, was 75; wounded 157. In the French fleet, 45 killed, 79 severely wounded, 65 wounded. It does not appear by the despatch that the Russians suffered much. The Turks are said to have fought with great bravery and desperation, and their loss was terrific. In one of the largest ships 600 men were killed, and in another 400. They set fire to their ships rather than surrender them, and nearly the whole fleet was destroyed without any being captured. The allied fleets carried 1260, and the Turkish 1718 guns—the former however had the advan-

tage, in weight of metal, and the latter had the assistance of the batteries on shore.

Upwards of eight hundred Creek Indians have recently removed to the section of country laid off for their use, west of the Mississippi.

COMMUNICATION.

Burke County, N. C. Dec. 15, 1827.
Mr. White: The delegates from a number of Churches of the Baptist denomination, who met at the meeting-house, near the head of the Yadkin, for the purpose of forming a new Association District, after performing the business on which they assembled, unanimously adopted the following resolutions: By giving them a few insertions in your very useful paper, you will confer a favor on said delegates, and more particularly on the undersigned.

Saturday before the 31st Lord's day of Nov. 1827.
1st. Resolved, that we advise the Churches to meet on Christmas day, for religious worship; and where they have no preacher, to hold prayer meetings.

2d. Resolved, that we advise the Churches to observe the 4th of July for religious worship.

3d. Resolved, that we advise the Churches to withhold their suffrages from any and every candidate that condescends to stoop to the degrading practice of going from place to place treating with ardent spirits, in order to obtain votes.

4th. Resolved, that we advise the Churches to set apart the first Thursday in August next, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, for the interposition of the Holy Spirit in settling the party more than appears to abound respecting the pastoral question.

5th. It is voted, that we invite all other Religious orders to unite with us, either personally or in their several societies, in the observance of the above resolutions.

Test: RICHARD COFFEY, Modr.

Alfred Webb, Clerk.

MARKET PRICES.

Apprentice, Dec. 20.—Apple brandy, 33 to 37; Peach do. 42 to 45; Bacon, 8 a 10; Bagging, 20 to 24; Coffee 15 a 18; Cotton, new 7 to 8 50; Corn, 42 a 52; Flour, 4 25 to 4 50; Iron, 54 to 64; Molasses 35 to 40; Sugar 94 to 104; Salt, 10 to 25; Whiskey, 30 a 32; Wheat 73 to 80, per bushel.

Sails on New-York, at sight, 3 per cent. premium, at 60 days, 14 per cent.; at 90 days, par. U. S. Bank Notes, 2 a 2 1/2 per cent. premium.

Charleston, Dec. 19.—Cotton, upland, 9 to 10; whiskeys, 29 to 30; apple brandy, 31 a 32; beets, 24 a 25; bacon, 64 to 7; bagging, 23 to 24; salt, Liverpool in bulk 45 a 46; Turkeys Island 60; sugar, brown, 84 to 9; Coffee, 15 to 16; molasses, 35 a 37; black pepper, 18 a 18 1/2; corn, 48 a 50; flour 5 75 to 6.

Cotton.—Uplands range generally from 94 to 102, and from 4 to 5 a cent higher for very fine lots. The sales have not been as extensive as the week previous.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2 to 3 per cent. discount. Georgia do. (except Darien) 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. discount.

Exchange.—at short sight, on Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, par a 2 per cent. prem. —60 days, 1 a 1 1/2 per cent. dis.

Petersburg, Dec. 21.—Cotton, 8 to 10; Bacon, 9 to 10; old apple brandy, 31 to 33; new do. 28 to 30; old peach brandy, 75 to 81; whiskey, 30 to 33; flour, 5; pork, 4; Wheat, 80 to 83; North-Carolina bank notes, 3 1/2 per cent. discount. Georgia do. 2 do.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 17.

Cotton.—The late unfavorable advices from Europe have induced the holders to accede to lower terms. New-Orleans, 9 1/2 a 13; Uplands, 84 a 10 1/2; Alabama, 9 1/2 a 10 1/2; Tennessee, 9.

MARRIED.

In Lincoln county, at the Seat of John Hayes, Esq. by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Captain William M. Greer, of Mecklenburg county, to Miss Minerva Hayes, of Lincoln county.

In this county, by Philo White, on the 27th ult. Miss Polly Kincaid to Mr. Robert S. Trotter. Also, on the same day, by the same, Mr. Jonathan Holm to Miss Eliza Trexler.

DIED.

On the 12th ult. in the South-western part of this county, Mr. Thomas Brown, in the 21st year of his age. He was a young man of unblemished moral character, of agreeable manners, of unusual amableness of disposition, and beloved by all his friends and acquaintances.

A few months before his death, he obtained a hope of an interest in the merits of the Savior; shortly after, he connected himself with the church of Christ in Redboe congregation. The sickness which terminated his mortal existence, continued about ten days, which he bore with unusual patience and calm resignation. Being asked by a Christian friend, in what respect death appeared to him, he replied, that the monster was disarmed of all his terrors; and shed many other expressions, evincing a perfect resignation to the will of his Redeemer. [Our compressed limits force us to omit a large portion of the excellent observations of our correspondent, on the character, &c. of this interesting young man.]

COMMUNICATED.

The frequent instances of mortality, evidences that man is born to die; he cometh up like a flower, but is soon cut down. Among the many who have lately sunk into the silent tomb, a prey to death, we have to lament the loss of John Young, Esq. who departed this life on the 10th ult. in the 55th year of his age, at his residence near Mount Vernon, in Rowan county. By his death, society has been deprived of a valuable member, his acquaintances of a faithful friend, and his wife and children of an affectionate husband and tender parent.

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life, on Monday night, the 10th Dec. at his seat (Concord Ironworks) in Burke county, Col. Andrew Baird, in the 65th year of his age. He was born at Raskeneigh, in Somerset county, New Jersey, in the year 1761; and was engaged in our arduous struggle for the independence of our now happy country, in the care of his father's team, then in the public service, when he was only a youth of 15 years of age. He came to North-Carolina when a young man, and married Anna, the daughter of the late venerable General Matthew Locke, dec'd., of Rowan county, a true and well tried friend and patriot to his country; by whom Col. Baird hath raised a large, respectable, and amiable family, now left to mourn their irretrievable loss.

able loss. Some time after his residence in this state, Col. Baird was chosen by his fellow-citizens to represent them in the General Assembly; in which capacity, he served his country for a number of years, to the general satisfaction of his constituents; and retained, to the end of his days on earth, the confidence, esteem, and respect of a large and respectable number of his fellow-citizens, who will long remember, with pleasing emotions of heart, his unbounded hospitality and urbanity.

At Mary's Grove, the seat of the Rev. R. J. Miller, in Burke county, departed this life, on Tuesday morning the 9th of October, Mary, the wife of the Rev. R. J. Miller, in the 60th year of her age. She was the daughter of the late John Perkins, Esq. dec'd., of Lincoln county; who lived and died an upright and honest man, a good and a true citizen. She was born on Brown Creek, in 8th-Carolina, on the first day of October, 1767. These two persons were members and co-suffragans of the small Protestant Episcopal Congregation of Saint Andrews Church, Burke county; they were, previous to their dissolution, both tried in God's wise and good providence, with long and severe affliction. Mrs. Miller, after declining for some years, was at last confined to her bed and room for nearly one year; Col. Baird for more than four months; but degrees of true and Christian fortitude, patience, meekness and resignation were displayed during the whole period, that has been, perhaps, equalled by few, and surpassed by none. There was every scriptural ground given, to hope that they had eternal life, through the knowledge of the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom he hath sent, having the testimony of a good conscience; in the communion of the Catholic Church; in the confidence of a certain Faith; in the comfort of a reasonable, religious, and holy hope; in favour with God, and in perfect charity with the world. Thus did their redeemed souls take their departure from their connexion with all terrestrial objects, full of the glorious hope of realizing the full blaze of redeeming mercy and love in the eternal enjoyment of their God and Saviour Jesus Christ. Their loss will be long and severely felt and mourned for, by the little religious community of which they were members; but our greatest consolation is to know, that our loss is their infinite gain.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ON the 6th day of Dec. 1827, Mr. John Bernard, a French gentleman, wholly unable to speak the English language, being in company, on a yellow poney, with several other gentlemen travelling to Richland, in N. C., when near Prince Edward Court-House in Virginia, parted company and took the road leading to Lynchburg, Va. and was heard of being about ten miles on that road. Should any person know where said Bernard is to be found, they will serve the cause of humanity by informing the subscriber by mail, at Richland, Rutherford county, N. C.

Dec. 5th, 1827. ARTHUR BRONSON.

P. S. Information may likewise be given at Mr. Alenough's Hotel, Salisbury, N. C.

FACTORY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above line of business at his old stand on Edmondson's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for Goods.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the *Steam Boat*, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Clerax, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required.

HENRY W. CONNER.

Charleston, Nov. 1st, 1827.

MANHOLE HOUSE.

THE public are respectfully informed that the *Manhole House*, will be ready for the reception of travellers and others, on the 1st of January next.

To persons travelling with, or without families, who may wish to avoid noise and bustle incident to a Hotel having attached to it a public bar, the *Manhole House* offers quiet repose.

The Stables, attached to the premises, will be kept constantly supplied with provender of every kind, and a careful and attentive Oler will be at all times in readiness to perform the duties of his station.

Town boarders would be accommodated, and every attention in the power of the conductor to render them comfortable shall be invariably given.

JOHN MAC COLL.

Charleston, S. C. Dec. 22d, 1827. 493.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

AN away from the subscriber, on the 24th instant, *Thomas Egan*, a mulatto, bound to me to learn the cabinet business, and can work pretty well; he is a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 6 inches high, between 19 and 20 years old, had on a black fur hat, pale blue mixed homespun coat. All persons are forbidden to harbor, employ, or trust him, at the peril of the law; the above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me in Salisbury, or for his confinement in any jail in the state.

LEWIS UZZMAN.

Salisbury, Dec. 25th, 1827. 397.

NOTICE.

TO all those indebted to the estate of Thomas Todd, deceased, either for property bought at the sale, or otherwise, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment on the 30th day of January next, at the former residence of the said dec'd., or they may expect to pay with cost; also, all the Negroes belonging to the said estate will be hired for twelve months on the same day, by me. BENJ. HOWARD, Adm'r.

December 18th, 1827. 295.

State of North Carolina, In full county.

JOSEPH H. CARSON vs. David Carson, Ann Carson, William Carson, Eleanor Carson, Margaret Carson, and Wm. Wetherly and his wife Margaret, James Scott and his wife Martha, and Samuel Carson: Petition for the sale of the real estate of Samuel Carson, deceased. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case reside outside the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, giving notice to said defendants to appear at next term of said court to be held for the county of Iredell, on the 26th Monday after the 1st Monday in March next, at the court-house in Statesville, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken as a confession, and heard as to them. Witness John Anshel, clerk and master of our said court, at office, this 25th Dec. A. D. 1827.

JOHN MURPHY, c. l. k.

The Rust.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.
THANKSGIVING HYMN.

To Him, who said, let there be light!
And bade the planets know their path—
To Him, who stretch'd his arm of might,
And spread this fair creation forth—
With joy, our tribute thanks we pay—
To consecrate this festive day.

Great GOD! all powerful to save!
Thou, who didst hear the pilgrim's prayer—
Who sped his bark across the wave,
And bade the forest blossom fair—
To thee, for Freedom's glorious prize,
The hymn of gratitude shall rise.

For all, luxuriant plenty pours,
Profusely o'er our happy soil—
For all those rich autumnal stores
That bless the hardy cultivator's toil—
Our cheerful orisons ascend,
And with earth's fragrant offerings blend.

For Peace, and Wisdom's genial reign,
Those social sympathies that weave
Society's endearing chain—
For all the blessings we receive—
Our souls unite in gratitude
To the Great Author of all good!

KATHARINE.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Apples a year old.—We were presented last week (says a New Haven paper, Oct. 30) with a sample of apples, of the growth of 1826, which had been kept to this time in a sound state by Mr. Nathan Warner of Woodbury. His method of preserving them is very simple, and one that may be easily practised. The apples are to be laid down in dry flaxseed chaff, where they remain until some time in the month of June following, when they are to be overhauled, those that are unsound thrown aside, the chaff spread out and dried, and the sound apples packed down again with the chaff as at first. Managed in this way Mr. W. has had plenty of fresh apples through the whole of the past season, and until the ripening of the same fruit this autumn.

The origin of attorneys is thus given: In the time of the Saxons, the free men in every shire met twice a year, under the presidency of the *Shire Reeve*, or sheriff, and the meeting was called the *Sheriff's Turn*. The free men declining after a time to attend personally, the free men who attended carried with them the *proxies* of those who did not appear. The person who went, was said to go *At the Turn*, and hence came the word *attorney*, which signifies one that went to the *Turn* for others, with the power to act or vote for those who employed them.

Suicide by Whiskey.—The Farmer's Journal, published at Jonesborough, (Tenn.) states, that a man in that neighborhood named Alexander Stewart, lately put an end to his existence by drinking two quarts of whiskey!

Smoking.—Several letters having appeared in the London Morning Chronicle, reproving this practice, a *puffing* Post addressed to the Editor an admonitory epistle, one stanza of which is as follows:

Be not so hard—we read thy news,
Nor ever thought to slight it;
But if my pipe thou wilt abuse,
Thy paper, Sir, shall light it.

A fair hit.—The barbers in New York, it is said, have resolved to raise the price of shaving Adams men to twelve and a half cents, their faces having grown so much longer since the election, that it requires double the time and labour to shave one of them, that it does to shave the compact phiz of a Jacksonian. *Noah.*

"Make way gentlemen," once cried a Massachusetts representative to the populace, who were crowding him out of his place, in the procession on an election day, "make way, we are the representatives of the people!" "Make way yourselves," replied a sturdy member of the throng, "we are the people themselves!"

Rapid Travelling.—A contract has recently been made with the General Post Office, in London to convey the mails from Exeter to London in eighteen hours: the distance is 170 miles.

A journeyman tailor in Paris, named Julien, being violently enamoured of a young girl named Arsenia, and not able to obtain the consent of her parents to an immediate union watched for an opportunity of destroying her and himself at the same time. He stabbed her in several places, and inflicted some severe wounds on himself. Both however, were likely to recover, and he is in custody.

In a statistical return from one of the departments of France, it is stated that three brothers, living in that department, had among them no fewer than 15 wives!

At the end of the year 1820, Prussia (excluding Neuchâtel) contained 11,272,842 human beings born in that country, and 1,921,956 died. The increase was therefore 1,138,304; and at the end of 1826 the population of Prussia amounted to 12,410,798.

GOLD MINES.

We have been favored with the last number of Professor Silliman's "American Journal of Science," from which we extract the following remarks on the Gold Mines of North Carolina, by Charles E. Rotch, Miner and Mineralogist, from Saxony.

[CONTINUED.]

The gold thus obtained is carefully preserved, until the hour arrives for dividing what has been found. This generally takes place every evening at the mine, where the proprietor or his agent attends with his gold scales, and makes the division. When the proprietor has confidence in the honesty of a man, he allows him to keep the gold he finds, until the last of the week before the division is made. From this manner of doing business, it is very evident, that the workmen have every facility to cheat the proprietor, in not making returns of all they find; and the general belief is, that but few make true returns. Nor are there any means of detecting the unfaithful workmen, there being so many places, where he can convert his gold into money.

About every mine of note, there are generally to be seen a number of lazy worthless fellows, who resort thither as the place where they can most easily support themselves. They labor only enough to get bread and whiskey, perhaps a few hours in the day, or a few days in the week, and the remainder of their time they idle away in lounging from camp to camp, and in hanging about the whiskey carts, or huckster waggons, of which there are always several on the ground, with cider, spirits, provisions and other articles to sell.

It may be asked why the owners of these mines do not adopt a system, and carry on the business with more regularity. That they should do this is very clear, but there are several reasons why they do not:

First. The proprietors of the mines, as yet discovered, generally are persons not well informed on the advantages of a different method. In the present way, without any expense on their part they have a handsome income; and they are unwilling to forego these daily profits obtained in the old way, for the chance of getting even more gold on any new plan. Besides, they have but little confidence in any other method of operating. They think the rocker the best and perhaps the only way of getting the gold. In this opinion they are strengthened, by the failure of several injudicious and unskillful plans to wash the dirt, and separate the gold. The owners of the lands therefore on which the deposits are found, are the last persons that will expend money on any new plans, or for the erection of any sort of machinery.

Second. The owners of the richest mines, have heretofore been unwilling to rent their lands to enterprising individuals on such terms as they could afford to take them. They are accustomed to receiving the half or third of what is found on their land, by means of the rocker, and it is difficult to make them understand, that they ought to take one tenth or one twelfth from those who would rent with the view of erecting labor saving machinery. This prevents the best mines from passing into the hands of enterprising strangers, who might introduce system and method.

Third. The proprietor of a mine, much resorted to, does in fact make more for a time, by permitting the same to be worked in the old way, than he possibly could in the same time by any new method. For example: at the Beavertown mines, during a part of last summer, there were daily about one hundred hands at work, and the income to the proprietors was six or seven hundred pennyweights of gold per week. This was too large an income to be given up for one depending on other and slower operations. The proprietors of these mines of deposits, resemble very much the boy with his goose that laid golden eggs. They are impatient to get the whole at once, and (as the boy served his goose,) they rip up their mines and greatly injure them. Instead of beginning at one end or side of the deposit, and carrying it on regularly, every digger sets in at any spot he pleases, and sinks down his pit. The consequence is, that in a short time, pits are sunk on every part of the ground, and the top earth thrown up in heaps all over the face of it. The old pits are now and then filled up, with the earth thrown out of the new ones, and in a short time it is difficult to tell what part of the ground has been worked and what not. Hence, it is not uncommon for persons to find more the second search than the first. New hands always miss the greater part of the gold, while experienced ones know how to save it. When the deposit is very rich, but little pains is taken to wash clean; all are impatient to get fresh dirt, in the expectation of finding large pieces. Hence it is, that at some of the mines good wages have been made by washing dirt over, that had before been washed not once, but five or six times. This is the case at Reed's and Barringer's mines.

Thus it may be seen, that there is nothing like a regular business carried on at any of the mines; and yet in this loose and unskillful manner, during every summer, large amounts of gold are extracted from these deposits. (u.)

It may be stated as a fact, that no mine is considered worth working, or is resorted to by the diggers, at which the hand cannot make his one pennyweight per day, clear of the proprietor's share.

A pennyweight of gold is worth from eighty-seven to ninety cents in cash. First rate experienced hands, consider that they are doing bad business, unless they can make ten to twelve pennyweights clear per week.

These facts, show that the mines of North Carolina are much richer than the alluvial mines of Brazil, where 2s. sterling is rather more than any hand can average, even with the aid of jetties. (v.) But the difference is, that in Brazil, labor and provisions are more than one hundred per cent cheaper than in North Carolina.

It is unfortunate for the gold mines of North Carolina, that they are situated in a part of the country where cotton is the leading staple of production. The cultivation of this article, has heretofore made labor high and provisions scarce. During the last summer, corn commanded one dollar per bushel at the mines, and even in the country as far as Salisbury; this however we are told was a year of extraordinary scarcity, and that forty to fifty cents per bushel may be set down as the average price of corn in this region.

I entertain the opinion, that the great fall in the price of cotton, will soon begin to produce considerable changes in this country. It will drive part of the labor heretofore applied in that way, into new channels of industry; some to the mines, and some to the production of small grain and corn. This in time, will not fail to make the gold mines of North Carolina assume a different character; when system, science and skill will render them extensively productive.

That these alluvial deposits of gold, can be worked with regular profits, I have no manner of doubt from my knowledge of the mines of other countries, and from the facts we know concerning these deposits themselves.

The great desideratum is labor saving machinery. There are many extensive deposits, where, on general average, each ton of earth promiscuously taken up, will yield sixty grains of gold. Now if one ton yield sixty grains, it is easy to calculate what a machine would make, that could wash twenty or thirty tons per day.

For a small experiment I made, I doubt whether the machines used at some mines in Europe for washing gold and other metals will answer here. The gold there is mostly deposited in sand of a regular grain, while here, it is mixed with earth and stones of different sizes. New machinery must therefore be invented, and we ought not to doubt the practicability of doing it.

Secondly. The following remarks apply altogether to the alluvial deposits. The working of the mines in veins, is yet to be spoken of. These, I think, will turn out to be the most profitable. **First** because the subject of veins is better understood and is susceptible of more regular and certain business; **secondly**, in the alluvial deposits, the gold is spread over whole acres, while in veins it is more concentrated. There are however some causes that will retard the working of the veins. To work the alluvial spots in the common way requires no capital. A few dollars worth of tools, is all that is necessary; each day pays its own expenses, and leaves a profit; while to work a vein, requires some capital more or less, as the case may be. Money has to be expended to some extent, even before the mining operation can commence; houses have to be built for the accommodation of the hands, the permanent fixtures made, tools and provisions provided, and all this before any gold is found.

In this section of the country, but few persons possess funds available to an enterprise of this kind, and as yet, the existence of regular metallic veins in this region, has not been known long enough to bring enterprising capitalists from a distance. In Europe, in Mexico, and South America, mining operations are generally carried on, either by the government, or by incorporated companies with ample funds and protecting privileges. And they must be carried on in this country in the same way, before much success can follow. (w.)

(u.) The last report from the United States mint, states, that about \$20,000 of North Carolina gold was received at that institution during the year 1826. It is well known that but a small portion found at these mines goes to the mint. The silversmiths in every part of the country, north and south, purchase it up to be wrought into jewelry, and plate of all descriptions in their line of business. It is preferred by them on several accounts to gold coinage, and they consequently give a better price for it, than is given at the mint.

(v.) See Shaw's travels and others.

(w.) A year or two ago, several gentlemen of high respectability formed themselves into a company, with the view of working the gold mines on a scale of some extent and with skill and labor-saving machinery. They applied to the Legislature of the State to incorporate them; but one branch of that body imposed such restrictions on the charter as to render it unacceptable to the applicants, and their friends rejected the bill. These gentlemen have pur-

Another desideratum even more than capital, is wanting here—I mean science and skill. At Barringer's mine, a vast deal of labor has been expended, and after all the vein has been pursued only about thirty feet deep; the fact is, the most of the labor was misapplied, in sinking large pits at spots not near the vein, some places, two or three hundred yards off, and not even in the range or direction of the vein. Now, if a man acquainted with the subject had been present, nine tenths of this labor might have been saved, or directed to the proper point. These injudicious attempts have the effect not only to abate the ardor of persons concerned, but to deter others from making even proper efforts. (x.)

But this sort of bad management, and consequent failures, more or less, attend all new undertakings, and always retard success. Time and experience, however will in the end, overcome all obstacles, and we may with confidence conclude, that, as the gold mines of North Carolina become better understood, they will become more valuable and productive.

chased a considerable quantity of land in the gold district, mostly in Montgomery county; with what views I am not informed. I presume however, they calculate on finding their profits in the rise which will inevitably, at no distant period take place in the price of lands there. It is probable they also expect that mines may from time to time be found on their lands, as they lie in the gold region.

(x.) The gold is found at Barringer's mine, as well in the alluvial state as in the vein. [Here Mr. Rotch gives a diagram, representing a small branch, running along a hollow formed by hills rising pretty abruptly on each side, till it empties into Long Creek. We are unable to give a representation of these streams, for want of a cut, which is unprocureable here in the back-woods; but will afford our readers as full a description of the mines as it is possible to do with the omission of the references to the diagram.]

Along the bed and sides of this branch, and in the creek, gold for several years had been found by washing in the usual way. Mr. Barringer employed the time he could spare from his farm in searching for gold in this way; and as it was a regular business with him he began and worked on the stream, finding gold as he advanced, until he ceased finding. The sudden failure of the gold appeared to him as something strange, and uncommon, and he determined to search into the cause. The idea struck him that possibly "the gold might have come out of the hill" as he expressed it. Returning to the spot where he ceased finding gold, and seeing a few flat rocks he commenced digging at that place. He had not dug more than two or three feet into the side of the hill, and as many deep until he struck a nest of gold richly intermixed with quartz and running through it in all directions. About twelve or fifteen hundred pennyweights of gold were taken out here in the course of the day. The gold was now ascertained to be in a regular vein, situated in the greenstone slate. The matrix of the gold was quartz, and in fact, the vein at this place was constituted mostly of quartz.

In pursuing the vein a few feet deeper and further into the hill, a second nest of gold was found equally rich; and still following on further and deeper a third, a fourth and fifth deposit a few feet apart, were found, making in the whole 1600 to 2000 dollars worth of the precious metal. As they descended, the gold was found in a different matrix from quartz, but whether belonging to the same vein or not, I have no data to determine. By this time the pit was sunk ten or twelve feet below the level of the branch, and at about twenty-five feet below the surface of the earth, the ascent of the ground being twelve or fifteen feet in thirty yards. The water now began to flow in, through the fissures of the rock, in such quantities as considerably to retard the work. The pit in its whole length was laid open from the surface down, and the earth and pieces of rocks carelessly heaped up on the sides, so that every rain that fell carried its torrents into the pit—no part of it being covered, and the rain too falling on the piles of earth and stones on the sides of the hole, large parcels very often slid into the pit, and of course gave new employment until removed. Under these disadvantages, and for want of skill, the work of following the vein went on slowly. The winter rains setting in made it still worse, and it was found necessary to abandon the whole work until the following summer. During the following summer, the work was resumed under an ephemeral association of a few individuals, who expected without capital to open the vein, and make their fortunes. But their limited means were exhausted in removing the rubbish, and they had scarcely commenced operating when their money and enterprise gave out at the same time, and they too stopped with a view of resuming their labor, but before they could do so, their lease expired.

I have been thus particular in describing Barringer's gold mine, because it is the first place in this region at which the metal was found in a vein; and this discovery has at once thrown so much light on the subject as fully to develop the character and nature of the gold mines of North Carolina.

One section of the vein, runs nearly north and south. Torrents of water passing down the hollow, where the branch now runs, gradually wore away the earth, and broke up part of the vein, scattering it with its gold, and by the force of the current, carrying some of the gold down Long Creek.

The gold found in the branch and the creek is at once recognized to be like that taken out of the vein, with the exception that it plainly shows the effect of having been worn by attrition.

No attempt has yet been made, to pursue the vein in a s. w. direction, though reason and analogy would teach us, that it may be as rich in that direction as in the contrary one. In fact no serious attempt has been made, to pursue any part of the vein; but this cannot long continue to be the case.

Curious Cure.—In England, lately, a woman was bitten by a lap-dog, which was supposed to be mad; the lady's husband killed the dog, had its heart taken out and cooked for her to eat; believing it would prevent her from taking the hydrophobia! The superstitious blockhead ought to have been made to eat the dog's tail; it might have cured him of his bigotry.

Salisbury Light Infantry Blues.

IN accordance with a request from the Committee of Arrangements for celebrating the ensuing anniversary of the Victory of New Orleans, that the company of Salisbury Light Infantry Blues should unite with their fellow-citizens in the celebration, your muster is postponed to Tuesday the 8th of January next; you are then to assemble, in complete uniform, at the Court House, at 9 o'clock a. m.

By order of Capt. LEMLEY.
JOHN H. HARDIE, Sec'y.
December 14th, 1827. 393

EBEN DICKSON.

Gentlemen and Ladies Fancy Boot and Shoe Maker.

RETURNS thanks to the gentlemen and ladies of Salisbury and vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has met with since he has been in business; and hopes that his unremitting attention to business hereafter, and a desire to please, will entitle him to a continuance of the same.

He has now on hand, just received from the North, a general assortment of Materials, which will enable him to execute every description of work in his line, in the most fashionable, durable and elegant style.

Orders for work from a distance, will not be attended to, unless accompanied by the cash, or its equivalent. No Northern made work will be repaired, except ladies shoes, or the footing of boots. Salisbury, Oct. 29, 1827. 86

LATEST FROM PHILADELPHIA.

ONE of the subscribers (Thomas V. Canon) has just returned from Philadelphia, with all the fashions of the day; and wishes to inform the public, that while at the north, he spent principal part of his time with the most celebrated Tailors of the city, (especially Messrs. Robt & Winebrenner, and Messrs. Charles C. Watson & Sons; where he worked a portion of his time, for the purpose of gaining more information respecting the manner in which garments are cut and made up; the above-named two shops are the most celebrated in the United States. He also visited many other very celebrated shops, in Philadelphia, Frederickburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, Virg; he also came through Baltimore and Washington City, and examined the fashions in all those places.

The subscribers (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) can now assure the public, that they are prepared to accommodate any gentleman, in a very short time, in as fashionable and neat a style, as can be had in any of the above-mentioned places; and as to durability, they know their work will excel any. And they will do their work as reasonable as any in this section of country. THOMAS V. CANON, BENJAMIN FRALEY. 98

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book-Binding* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*. Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.
Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 61

LOOK AT THIS!

WILL be sold, on the first day of January next, at the Store of William McInnes & Son, in the lower end of Ireddell county, two valuable *NEGROES*, a man and woman, about 26 years of age, belonging to the estate of Hugh McKnight, dec'd.

There will also be hired, on the same day, ten or twelve likely *Negroes*, belonging to the estate of Alexander Worke, dec'd. Terms will be made known on that day.

JAMES SLOAN, Adm'r.
December 10th, 1827. 593

LAND FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, will be sold on the premises, on the 15th day of January next, a Tract of Land containing 180 acres, adjoining Francis Gibson and others, near Stirewalt's Mill in said county, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, by SAM'L SILLIMAN, c. m. c. Price adv. \$225. 295

ESTATE OF ALFRED MACAY.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Alfred Macay, late of Salisbury, dec'd. desires all persons indebted to said dec'd. to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them, legally authenticated, for settlement within the time limited by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will be plea of bar to their recovery. JAMES MARTIN, Jr. Exec'r.
Nov. 25d, 1827. 1302

ESTATE OF JOHN DONALDSON.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of John Donaldson, dec'd. late of Rowan county, N. C. with the will annexed, desires all persons indebted to said estate to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by Act of Assembly, otherwise this notice will be plea of bar to their recovery.

RUFUS REED, Administrator.
December 14th, 1827. 93

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 15th May last, my *Negro Boy GEORGE*, about 26 or 27 years of age, smooth black skin, pleasant countenance, having one of his fingers injured by a machine as renders it useless, as well as recollect-cted, quite doubled up in his hands, and 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. He belongs to the estate of Jesse Wren, dec'd. now in the care of the subscriber, and lastly agent of said estate. It is supposed he intends making his way to some free state. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to me, at Lancaster District, S. C. or lodged in any jail, North Carolina, Virginia or Maryland, so as to receive him; or \$25 if taken in South Carolina.

ROBERT STINSON.
Fayette 2d, 1827. Sent 100